bate on a resolution to admit James Redpath, eaq editor of The Crusader of Freedom, as reporter for his paper. He having published an editorial criticizing the course pursued by the Territorial Legislature at its Special Session, there seemed to be a disposition with some to resent it by refusing him the courtesies of the House. The matter will come

A bill has been introduced providing for a special commission to codify the laws. The bill to ferret out election frauds is still pending. Mr. Ross of The Topcka Tribune was elected Public Printer at the Special Session. At the commencement of the Special Session all the officers of the Special Session were reflected. An attempt has been made to oust him on account of editorial comments. Most of the Free-State papers have criticized the Legislature for refusing to carry out the will of the people. These things indicate schism.

STATE LEGISLATURE. In this body the committees are at work on township organization, county organization, an electownship organization, county organization, an elec-tion law, registration law and a judicial code. They hold two sessions each day. Since reports have been in circulation that Congress will admit the Lecompton Constitution under such a bill as Pugh's or Stephens's, there is a stronger desire to have the State organization in effective shape. The Militia-Law is the only one that has yet passed both bodies. The Anditor's account for the State of Kansas shows a total of scrip issued amounting to \$12,300, \$3,000 of which was for the expenses of the Executive Committee that originated the Gopernment. While the Legislature of the first year was paid in scrip, it is proper to add that the legis-lators and officers have since made no charges against the Government. They have now to pay their own expenses, and work for nothing. Much has been, said about the debt created in the shape of Kansas scrip. The facts show how absurd and unjust have been such charges.

ITEMS OF NEWS, Calhoun & Co. are counting the votes at Le-compton. Calhoun has stated that he "will not "go behind any of the returns, no matter what "they are." He has also stated that he will not "they are." He has also stated that he will not give certificates to the State officers elected at the bogus election just yet. He intends to wait a little to see if there are no more returns. What that means is plain enough. Should they not have enough, they will send for more.

Calhoun sent to Lawrence for Mr. Dietzler, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Babcock, President of the Senate, to see him count the votes. This is

for effect, of course. They went up, although it is perfectly useless to suppose that they can in any way prevent frauds.

There is a rumor that Denver will return to

Washington as soon as Calhoun declares the Border Ruffians elected. The Hon. Marcus J. Parrott writes here that he will leave Congress and return to Kansas should the Lecompton Constitution go through Congress. A body of Pro-Slavery men from Kansas City, Mor, came up into the Delaware Reserve yesterday to seek Jack Henderson and rescue him. They did not venture to Lawrence.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 15, 1858.

The election returns are "in," but not just all "in." The vote is "counted," but not just all " counted." The result is confidentially winked at, but not officially declared. The result of all this, up to the present writing, I send you in a tabular form. From Leavenworth there is a return of some 500 bogus votes not yet "counted," and other similar addenda that we know of, to say nothing of the great unfathomed depth of Border-Ruffian deviltry and directories which may yet wemit forth. The result is "mixed." Since I made up the table, one or two returns have been counted, but the result is not materially changed. It appears that the Border-Ruffians, or Calhoun, have sacrificed their candidate for "His Superfluous Highness," and elected Wm. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant-Governor. Parrott is also declared to be elected. Calhoun has confidentially told some-body that "he believes" that the Legislature will stand, Senate Pro-Slavery, House one Free-State majority. The Regent, however, means to be cautious. He gives assurances that he will "keep
"the matter open to the last, and include such re"turns as may come in." From all this, it will be
seen that the Regent and the result of the election
are, like the "wedder" and "white man," "berr onsartin."

It would be impossible to conceive a scheme of more cuming iniquity than this election plot de-velops. The Lecompton swindlers mean to save their heads, and get the Slavery Constitution sad-died on the people without open rebellion, by giving a little to the most corrupt element of the Free-State party-the element that is willing to buy and sell for political power. They will hold the Senate and all the State officers in their grasp, and are in hopes that they can give the Free-State men one majority in the House, and buy up that one, or even more, for their purposes. But Calhoun has not given, and it appears will not now give, certificates. He will keep the matter in uncertainty. He will privately tell the Free-State men that they have carried the Legislature—perhaps a working majority in both branches. He will covenant with all who will stoop to covenant with him. I have already heard numerous rumors of alliances with certain men claiming to be Free-State men, by which he that he (Calhoun) and a reliable proposes that he (Calhoun) and a reliable Free-State National Democrat, "opposed to all Free-Soilism," shall be elected United States Senators.

It matters not whether the Legislature may or may not ratify such cold-blooded bargains. It mat-ters little whether the present holding back of the official result is a blind under which the Pro-Slavery men hope ultimately to secure everything. It matters little what may be the precise proportions of this last culmination of swindles. Enough is it that the will of the people is in every essential particular utterly disregarded. Let no friend of Kanzas, or the rights of the people, ever permit his vote in Congress to thrust the Lecompton swindle on the people. It would be needless to add that this election is the veriest pretense and humbur. The voting was a fraud, the returns were frands. The voting was a fraud, the returns were frauds. "count" is a mere swindle, by which through virtue of apparent concession, the conspir-ators expect to accomplish their complete purpose, and save their miserable lives.

A few things about the election are worthy of

note. In the first place, several important returns are withheld that will change the result. The vote of Marshall County is not included. At Marysville, where Frank Marshall lives, although they have not really more than 20 Pro-Slavery votes, they have been in the habit of returning from 250 to 600. I learn from a gentleman who was at that poll on the 4th that the scoundrels wrote out a list of several do to palm off in consideration of their bogus ante-cedents. Then the bogus returns that Henderson manufactured from Delaware will carry Leavenworth County for the Pro-Slavery men.

Again, the returns from "Oxford," &c., bear an amusing resemblance to their former frauds. The same list of names they continue to give, with the most brazen-faced attempt to appear consistent. In a large number of counties from which a vote is re-turned for the bolting ticket, the Free-State men only voted at one precinct or two. From a number of counties there are no returns. And yet the canvass for the bolting ticket has been, as the returns show, most systematic, although repudiated at a large number of precincts, by representing it as the ticket regularly nominated by the Convention. The whole plans of the campaign were, in fact, arranged before the Convention, and when the Convention determined not to rote they still proceeded.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 16, 1858.

The vote thrown against the Constitution, under Territorial law, on the 4th inst., has been counted. So far, there is a majority of upward of 10,000 against the Constitution. The returns have not been received from one or two districts yet, and it may run up to 12,000. The vote thrown against the Constitution is larger than the vote thrown for both tickets, Pro-Slavery and bolting Free-State. A great portion of the 5,000 votes the latter threw might be said to have been "obtsined on false pretenses"-that is, by covering the country with written or printed statements, which averred that the Free-State party had resolved to participate in the election, after the Delegate Convention had de-cided not to do so.

In relation to the election for State officers, the In relation to the election for State officers, the most unsatisfactory and conflicting reports are put in circulation. It is contended that by the latest returns the Free-State bolting ticket has carried the election. Let me warn you against all such reports. There is no official determination of the matter yet. The Free-State men, or some at least, contend that the State bolting ticket is elected, and that the Legislature stands, in the Senate a majority of six Free-State, and in the House the Free-State men have 26 to 19. On the other hand, the State men have 26 to 19. On the other hand, the Pro-Slavery men claim a complete victory. The "National Democrats" about Lecompton say it is a drawn game; that the Pro-Slavery men have a majority of two in the Senate, and the Free-State one in the House. Extras and premature re-ports will doubtless be issued, distracting all

I have just learned a most startling piece of intelligence, which the proceedings of the past few weeks led me to anticipate. It is that a letter, or letters, written by men pretending to be Free-State men, and "Democrats," have been given to Gov. Denver, by him to be sent to Washington, requesting that the Lecompton Constitution be accepted. There persons are chiefly those on the bolting ticket who think they are elected. It does not include all of the State officers, and not more than two mem-bers of the Legislature, all the others being hostile

bers of the Legislature, all the others being nosmie
to the Constitution. Of these letters, it is quite
likely that you will hear more shortly.

So far as the official result of the election is to
go, believe me that it will be settled among the
political tricksters who are at work, just according
to their own schemes and agreements. It is just no
election at all. It is a mere game of returns.
Calhoun, in order to save his head and the Lecompton while is making trades with all the unsernton swindle, is making trades with all the unseru pulous aspiring men who will make trade with him It is reported that there is a bargain between him and Licut. Gov. Roberts for their mutual election to the Senate, and that such Free-State traitors as can be relied on to maintain the Pro-Slavery Le-compton swindle will be allowed to taste the sweets of office, only provided that the Pro-Slavery men shall hold power enough to command. It now ap-pears that quite a number of Pro-Slavery men voted for Roberts as Lieutenant-Governor, and he is unquestionably to be elected, no matter what is to be the programme. He is one of the most unscrupulous men in the Free-State party, and ran as a bolter, against Charles Robinson, for Governor under the Topeka Constitution, when he got only a few votes. He is a man of second or third-rate capacity, except that as a cunning political wirecapacity, except that as a cunning political wire-worker he has some tact. His present intrigue is a very bold one, although I fear that the Adminis-tration and its agents here are really at the bottom of it. Let every true friend of the people beware of the Lecompton Constitution. The people have just recorded a vote of 10,000 or 12,000 against it. Calhoun left Lecompton yesterday for Leaven-worth, closely guarded by a force of dragoons. He is reported to be en route for Washington. Acting-Governor Denver sent after him, and desired him to declare the result and straighten out the conflicting

declare the result and straighten out the conflicting reports about the election returns. I would not be surprised if he has gone to Washington to consult as to how the election shall be decided.

In the Territorial Legislature vesterday Vaughan, of The Leavenworth Times, was declared printer of the House by a majority of 2 over Ross of The To-peka Tribune. Ross had previously been elected printer in joint Convention of both bodies. The Council by resolution still sustain Ross. This is re-garded as an attempt to draw party lines, but is not a sure indication, as Vaughan also is a Republican, although like a majority of those who supported the bolting ticket in the recent election, he did so merely as a question of policy.

An immense amount of special legislation is before the Territorial Legislature. There is too much of this desire for legal encoulation.

of this desire for legal speculation.

The State Legislature is in session, and all busy

RETURNS OF STATE ELECTION UNDER THE LE-COMPTON CONSTITUTION.

		BOL I CAG	Schuy-			
8	Counties. Smith.	Roberts.		Mead.	Goodin.	Parrott.
,	Brows 104	104	101	104	104	104
	Allen 172	173	172	172	172	173
500	Linn 360	360	358	330	360	360
*	Shawnee 333	330	351	333	333	333
1	Leavenworth 1,750	1,822	1,738	1,749	1,738	1,751
21/	Deug as 453	469	457	467	467	472
-//	Jefferson 263	265	265	265	210	267
51	Coffee 348	349	351	351	319	351
f	Johnson 177	181	180	182	181	227
3	Breckenridge 48	48	48	48	43	48
	Dorn* =	77	=	77	77	77
e	Davir 77	77	77		100	118
	Anderson 100	99	99	193	193	318
	Doniphen 184	198	193	281	231	280
3	Bourben 281		281	188	188	187
•	Calhopn 188	188	119	119	119	119
1	Nemsha 119	119	335	356	353	365
	Lykins 368	350	333	336	5.0	300
3	McGee*	504	504	504	501	504
1	Atchison 504	164	166	164	164	164
6	Riley 164 Franklin 351	353	352	352	341	353
5630		46	48	40	48	48
1	Woodson 48			1.00		
t		-PRO-	SLAVER	Y TICK	ET	-
20	Counties. Marshall.		. Spice!	y. Little	. Crain	er. Carr
i	Brown 10	59	50	59	59	21
ı,	Allen 21	20	385	21 381	21	382
8	Linn* 380	381	49	56	58	57
v	Shawner 57	1,555	1,630	1,631	1,625	1.829
0111	Lesvenworth1,627	195	201	192	194	192
0	Douglas 198	177	176	126	176	176
y	DEMERSON	111	3	23	***	6
1	Johnson*	1,745	1.746	1.716	1,745	1.745
5880	Breckenridge	****		.,	**	-
e	Dorn 120	120	120	120	120	120
•	Davis 37	37	35	37	37	38
	Anderson		-	_	-	-
5);	Donlphan 674	628	673	673	674	873
	Bourbon 528	522	522	5:20	674	522
r	Calboun 24	24	22	24	24	24
	Nemaba 21	21	21	21	21	. 21
•	Lykins 149	149	149	149	149	149
e	McGee 276	274	270	278	274	278
	Atchison 464	465	467	465	465	468
7	Riley 5		6		5	8
t	Franklin 3	3	. 1		3	3
8	Woodson	-	***			
t	m . 1	0.100	6,582	7,206	6,115	6,566
	Total6,065	6,109	0,000	1,400	2,110	ajerso.

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act submitting the Constitution framed at "Lecompton under the Act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled 'An Act to "provide for taking a Census and Election of Delection of

For the For the

Total 10,226 Some Precincts have not yet sent in their returns; but the above is the complete vote received to this

J. W. DENVER, J. W. DENVER.
Secretary and Acting Governor.
C. W. BABCOCK.
Prosident of the Council.
O. W. DETIZLER.
Speaker of House of Representatives.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

LAWRENCE, K.T., Jan. 15, 1858 .- A. M. A meeting was held in the Unitarian Church last night, a large attendance and the Lawrence Brass Band being present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Lane, Conway, Wakefield, Harvey, Lewis, and Phillips. A somewhat fierce discussion between Lane, Conway and Phillips arose, which lasted until midnight, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The State Legislature, under the Consti-tution framed at Topeka, which has been adopted and

ratified by the people of Kansae on several occasions, and has been, up to this time, the common railying point, is now in session at this place; and Whereas. The Territorial Legislature, elected by the people of Kansas in October last, for the purpose of crushing out the usurpation which has so long tyranized over us, is also in session here; and Whereas, There is imminent danger that the Constitution framed at Lecompton will be thrust upon us by the arbitrary act of Congress, in violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty; and Whereas, An adherence to the forms of a Territorial Government will be utterly inadequate to meet the impending crisis; therefore,

Government will be utterly inadequate to meet the impending crisis; therefore,

Resolved, That we enthusiastically indorse the determination of the State Legislature to proceed at once to complete the organization of the State Government and to provide all necessary legislation under

Resolved, That we recommend to the Territorial

Resolved, That we recommend to the Territorial Legislature to shape their action so as to pave the way speedily and surely for the unobstructed operation of the people's government.

Resolved, That the complete and immediate repeal of the entire begus usurpation is the imperative duty of the present Territorial Legislature, as a vindication of the principles and policy of the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That we once more declare that the Lecompton Constitution, and the government under it, shall never be thrust upon us by any set or body of men for any purpose whatever.

Regent Calhoun was arrested in Lecompton yesterday by Deputy Marshall, on a writ of attach-

terday, by Deputy Marshall, on a writ of attach-ment. He persuaded the officials to go with him to his office, professing to be willing to go with them. Reaching his office, the officers found a large party of Border Ruffians there. They had a writ of habeas corpus from Cato, the date blank, which they immediately filled up, and took the Regent from his captors. As the force with Calhoun was too strong, the officers had to leave him.

Judge Lecompte issued a writ of habeas corpus, and sent to Lawrence and took Jack Henderson from the Free-State authorities with it. Hender-son was immediately rearrested. He is still here. The Territorial Legislature has a a bill under con-sideration, redistricting the Territory into judicial districts, and sending Cuto and Lecompte out to

the Cheyenne country and Arapaho.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is here, and leaves for Washington to-day. It is rumored that Denver contemplates leaving soon.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE BOGUS SUBMISSION OF THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION, DEC. 21, 1857.

u				Fuil vote of
2	Precinets.	Slavery.	No Slavery.	Counties
٠	Wolf River	62		
п	Troy	65	10	
ш	Delaware	16		
н	Iowa Point	128	2	
ı	Burr Oak	38	20	
н	Duri Olk	145	63	Doniphsn.
и	Doniphan	80	19	638
н	Washington			Calhour.
1	Douglas	25	1	
		10	1	39
п				Franklin.
ı	St. Bernard	1	1	2
1	Section and the second section is a second s			Shawnee.
	Teeumseb	57	7	64
1	Osawkee	11	9	Jefferson.
	Kentucky	248	13	91
ı	Willow Springs	35	2	Dongins.
ı	Willew Springs	102	33	172
и	Lecompton	4	10	***
u	Mascoutah	95	2	
в	Port William			
ų	Atchison	203	11	
в	Grasshopper Mount Pleasant	13	2	101 / 2/2/2/1010
۰	Mount Pleasant	36	1	Atchison.
н	Pitigue	19	5	361
Ц	*Fort Scott	318	19	
н	Russell	12		
п	Russell	31	30	Bourbon.
U	Orage		5	_444
6	Diamond	9	9	Marshall.
1		500	124	273
	Marysville	232	- 41	
8	Randolph	- 5	1	Riley.
31	Montague	5	3	16
v	Mismisville	5	1	
Я	Richland	32	2	Lykins
	Paoli	44		93
	Hartville	31	1	McGee.
	Town 3	- 9	2	32
	Richmond	2	2	7.5
3	Town 4			Nemaha -
	Wheatland	•	15	28
	W Beatiand	33	1	40
	Lexington			
	Olathe	31		
S.	*Oxford	1,266		Johnson.
	Shawnee	729	34	2,111
	Section	•	4	
3	Centreville	15	1	-
	Peter	15	3	Linn.
	Paris	46	1	129
	Tate	51	28	Breckenridge.
	Breckenridge	11	9	100
	Breckennage	5	ĭ	Davie.
	Ashland		ê	31
	Riley City	19		31
	* Delaware	254		
	Todd's School-House	44	.5	
	"Kickapeo	1,017	12	
	Alexandria	20	4	
	4341	97	-	
ij	Leavenworth Wyandot	256	20	Leavenworth.
	Wanned	86	100	1.906
۱	Clastonvilla	51	2	Brown
	Claytonvine	17	3	53
	***************************************	**		Allen
ø	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	21		21
	Coffacheque	**	- 2	200
	Care Color C	0.000	576	6.639
	Total	6,063	The second second	
	and the second of the second	the estad	tak ava object	homes refurns

Those marked with the asterisk are chiefly bogus returns. They number 3,857. Beside these, there is a farge number of fraudulent votes thrown at Leavenworth, lows Point, Atshiesa and several other points. The real vote thrown belonging to the Territory is less than 1,800.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Jan. 14, 1858.

Yesterday the Speaker of the House and President of the Council went up to Lecompton for the purpose of counting the election returns. What the result will be is not known, as they will not get through before this evening. Calhoun says he "will not go behind the returns," but if fraud should be proved by the addition of names after the poll-books had left the Judges, he don't know what he would do; but I venture the assertion that he will do all in his power to have them legalized. Henderson is here, and will not be tried until the returns are counted from Delaware Ferty Precinct. Both Legislatures are still in session. Concurrent resolutions from the State Legislature have been sent to the Territorial Legislature, asking them

Ferry Precinct. Both Legislatures are still in session. Concurrent resolutions from the State Legislature have been sent to the Territorial Legislature, asking them to give way for the State organization to go on and make a code of laws for the people. The resolutions were laid over until to-day, when they will be killed by those who are afraid of injuring their reputation in the Democratic party. These men have been christened "the tadpole Democracy." They claim to belong to the Free-State party at present, but will join the Democracy when party lines are drawn after Kansas is admitted as a State. It is claimed by the friends of the Topeka Constitution that the understanding was, at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, that candidates there nominated should resign and give place for the Topeka Government as soon as they were called together. Lane advocated this policy, and Robinson also. Robinson stated in joint caucus a few days since that he believed that it would suit nineteentwentieths of the people of Kansas to have the Territorial Legislature give way for the Topeka Government. But this will not be the programme.

Judge Smith, who was the opposition candidate to Marshall under the Lecompton swindle, has just returned from Lecompton, and says the State ticket is Pro-Slavery by about 300 majority, but thinks a majority of the Legislature is Free-State.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 14, 1858.

The returns for the election of the Lecompton Constitution were opened yesterday by J. Calhoun, in presence of Gov. Denver, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House. The votes for a Constitution with Slavery, as polled on 21st December, were 6,063; Constitution with no slavery, 576. Of these I,917 were polled at Kickapoo, 1,266 at Oxford, 729 at Shawnee, 232 at Maysville, and 318 at Fort Scott, making 3,562 out of 6,639, from precincis containing not over I,000 inhabitants. The vote against the Constitution on the 4th inst. has not yet been counted, although it will probably exceed 16,000, and would have reached 15,000 had there been sufficient time to notify the people fully of the election.

For State officers, Smith, Free-State, for Governor, has 6,238, and Marshall, Pro-Slavery, 6,539. Member of Congress—Parrott has 6,623, and Carr, Pro-Slavery, 6,568. The Legislature has, in Senate, Free-State, 13; Pro-Slavery, 6; in House, Free-State, 29, and Pro-Slavery, 14. This, according to the returns in at the expiration of the eight days given for making returns. Mr. Calhoun says he shall not close the count now, but will receive any other returns that may be presented, so that no one can tell what the final result may be.

The Territorial Legislature has provided a com-Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

sented, so that no one can tell what the final result may be.

The Territorial Legislature has provided a commission to examine the election frauds, and will provide for another Constitutional Convention. The Topeka Legislature will enact a code to be used in case of emergencies, but not to conflict with Territorial authority. If our people are cheated by Calhom and the we should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, war must inevitably result. Our people have carried the election overwhelmingly and they will not be irrified with. It is not now the ultra Free-State men alone who are aroused, but the "national" Free-State Democrats, or what are now called the "Walker Democrats," are as indignant as the Abolitionists, with all the zeal of new converts.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 12, 1858.

Governor's proclamations are as numerous in Kansas as borns writs were in the palmy days of the immortal Sheriff Jones. The triumvirate of Robinson, Denver and Calboun has flooded Kansas with this kind of literature. It is not an uncommon occurrence in this part of God's moral vineyard to have three or four proclamations issued on the same day anta constituted to each other, from different Governments, and applied to each other, from different Governments, and applied to the same day anta constituted to each other, from different Governments.

recommending and urging a different line of policy to be adopted by the settlers of Kausas. We have now two distinct and separate Governments enacting laws for the people, and a strong probability that the third will soon assemble for the same purpose, and, perhaps, the fourth independent sovereignty may be called together for State legislation. The Territorial Legislature, sitting in this place, is repealing the bogus Code and enacting a new one. The Topeka State Government, holding its session here also, decided last night to go into legislation and pass a code of laws. The first bill was introduced te-day, and passed to its second reading. The bill was for the organization of the State millina, and is, in all its important features, the same as the one passed at the special session of the Territorial Legislature. The Calboun Government is below par in Kansas at the present time, but late advices from our delegate to Congress are indicative of its speedy resuscitation and organization under Federal authority.

The fourth and last government for the protection of the people of Kansas is not fairly on the tapis. The Governor, if elected, is G. W. Smith, one of the saven treason prisoners; but the fraudulent returns are not yet counted, hence Kansas cannot safely rely upon more than three distinct governments at the present time. This will undoubtedly be lamentable intelligence to our Eastern friends, but such, nevertheless, is the fact. The friends of the candidates under the Lecompton swindle are sanguine on both sides, but I think the Marshall ticket will be ahead when the vote is counted, if it was not when the ballots were cast.

Kickappon has again shown by her ballots that she is

think the Marshall ticket will be ahead when the vote is counted, if it was not when the ballots were cast.

Kickapoo has again shown by her ballots that she is more prosperous than the City of Leavenworth, and Oxford has increased by the hundred since the Oxfober election. Shawnee is not quite as large as New-York, but will be in 12 months if she increases in geometrical progression in the future as in the past. One of the bogus Judges of the Delaware Feet precinct has been arrested for receiving spurious ballots. The returns show over 300 voters, when it is well known that not over 20 legal voters live in the precinct, and these are Indians, as the precinct is on the Wyandot reservation. The Judge under arrest says that about 25 ballots were cast, and that one John D. Henderson conveyed the poil list to Lecompton. The inference is that he added about 300, a sufficient number to carry Leavenworth County.

that he added about 300, a sufficient number to carry Leavenworth County.

"Jack" Henderson, as he is familiarly called, and known as the nullifier editor of The Leavenworth Journal in times past, was arrested yesterday nea-Wyandot on his way to Washington, and brought to this place, where he will have to answer the charge of adding names to the poll list while conveying it from the judges to the bogus capital.

He has lately been appointed by the Presiden Superintendent of Mail Routes. He undoubtedly was awarded this effice from the fact that he is known to have robbed the mails several times last year, and boasts of the outrages so committed. It is not positively known by the Administration that he murdered an "Abolitionist," or he would undoubtedly have been in higher office. A good deal of excitement prevails on account of news received here that Kansas is likely to be admitted under the Lecompton usurpation. The to be admitted under the Lecompton usurpation. The Topeka Government will be put in motion in such an event. Gen. Lane advocates its immediate organization, and that it be put in effectual operation forth-

MARINE AFFAIRS.

REWARD OF MERIT. A public meeting was held at Portland on Friday night, at which Capt. Look, one of the survivors of the Central America, gave an account of that disaster.

At the close of his narrative, a spy-glass was pre-sented to Capt. A. P. Smith of the bark Saxony, as a testimonial to him from the citizens of Portland for important aid rendered to some of the survivors. The presentation was made by George A. Thomas, esq., accompanied by appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Capt. Smith.

The Norwegian bark Ellen, which picked up 49 of the survivors, on the night the steamer went down, was short of provisions at the time, the crew having been on allowance for eleven days, and the next morning Capt. Smith, seeing her signal of distress, though almost out of sight, bore down to her, supplied her with provisions, and received five of her passengers on board his own vessel, landing them at Savannah, and bringing the first news of the loss of the steamer. As the only testimonial he has ever received was the card of thanks given him at the time by his passengers, it was thought proper-as he has just returned to his home in Portland, for the first time, having been detained some months at Savannah repairing his vesselthat some token should be given him to show that his townspeople appreciate his conduct.

THE GALE AT NEW-ORLEANS-DAMAGE TO THE STEAM noats and suppring.

The sudden and furious gale of yesterday afternoon has, we regret to learn, proved very severe upon both has, we regret to learn, proved very severe upon both the steamboats and shipping in our port—upon almos every interest, indeed, exposed thereto on the river. The amount of damage we are as yet unable even approximately to estimate. It must, however, be very great; but that is nothing compared with the loss of so many valuable lives. The following are the particulars, condensed and classified, so far as we have been able to obtain them. We will simply premise however, for the better understanding of the reader, that the gale proceeded from a south-westerly direction, and was but of about tive minutes' duration. It was in fact, a hurricane.

was, in fact, a hurricane.

Damage to the Steamboats.

The steamer W. W. Farmer had both her chimneys blown down, which, falling over the steamer Messenger, lying alongside, crushed to death a man by the name of Murphy, employed on the former boat. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and had been but a short time enemed.

short time engaged.

The Messenger likewise had both of her chimneys blown down. They fell over the Caddo Belle, lying alongside, doing considerable damage to her hurricane deck. The M. afterward parted her lines and drifted out into the stream, whence assistance having been rendered her by a job-boat, she was taken to Algiers

and landed in safety.

The B. L. Hodge also parted her cable and moved down the stream side by side with the Messenger, and, like her, was at last moored safely on the Algiers shore.
The steamers Aleck Scott and St. Nicholas, lying at

The steamers Aleck Scott and St. Nicholas, lying at the Stock landing, likewise felt the gale saverely, and had their pilot houses carried away.

Damage to the Shipping.

The damage, however, was most severe, and the loss of life greatest, as might be supposed, among the shipping. We classify by districts:

First District.—The second mate of the ship Rattler, at Post No. 23, John Anderson, a Swede, was blown from aloft, fell upon the decks, and was instantly killed; also, the son of Capt. Forrester, acting third mate of the Rattler, was blown overboard and was drowned.

was drowned.

The ship New-Orleans, also at No. 23, parted her cables, but sustained no material damage. The ship New-Orienns, also at No. 27, cables, but sustained no material damage.

The ships Statesman, Alice Counce, and Spark of the Ocean, lying at No. 33, were blown adrift and compelled to anchor in the stream. The ship Mont Blane, lying at the same tier, was also somewhat

compelled to anchor in the stream. The samp along Blane, lying at the same tier, was also somewhat damaged.

We also learn that three men were capsized in a skiff, opposite No. 27, and drowned. We could not ascertain their names or further particulars.

Second District.—The ship Plus Ultra, Joseph Rowen, and the barks Prince of Wales and Jacob Prentiss, were blown from their moorings and drifted down the river. Some of them received considerable damage, having come in collision with the barks Evelin and Alberta, the bowsprits of both of which were carried away. They finally came to anchor, however, below the Point.

During the gale, and before these vessels had parted their meorings, a man who was standing on the gangway of one was blown overboard and was drowned. We did not hear his name.

Third District.—The ships Ocean Monarch and Golden Eagle, lying at post No. 42; ships Nuremberg, Gottenberg and Forest Eagle, at No. 43; ships Castine, Pepperell, Pleayane and Tehernaya, at No. 45; ships Ann Washburn, Houghton and Ellen Stewart, at No. 46; ships N. Larrabee, W. V. Moses and R. D. Sheppard at No. 47; ships C. C. Duncan and Rochester at No. 48; and ship Atthur, at No. 49, were all blown from their moorings, carrying away a portion of their wharves, and sustained more or less damage. They drifted down the river and finally came to anchor below the Point. The Ann Washburn lost her bowsprit and sprung her foremast.

The tow-boat Angle-American, rounding to with a

and sprung her foremast.

The tow-boat Anglo-American, rounding to with a ship in tow, had her chimney blown down. Other ships, in this gale, were blown adrift, but we are unships, in this gale, were blown adrift, but we are unships.

able to give further particulars.

Fourth District.—The ships Sultan and Charles Fourth District.—The ships Sultan and Charles Fourth District.—The ships Sultan and Charles Pennell at No. 53; Wesser, Elvira Owen and Kittle Floyd at No. 54, and Julius at No. 51, were all blown across the river, and are now at anchor near the oppo-

site shore.

The ship Zenobia carried away a portion of the wharf at No. 54, and about fifty bales of cotton went overboard from her.

The ship Charles Pennell is considerably damaged; the John G. Coster and Forest King materially so by

Many of these disasters are doubtless due, in part, to the bad condition of the wharves in the Third and Fourth Districts. [N.O. Picayune, Jan. 16. CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMEST.-John B. Adams of Sussex County, New-Jersey, is reported to have incretive position in the New-York Custom House.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a dire broke out in the five-story brick building No. 47 Maiden lanefirst floor occupied by A. W. Gabandan, Importer of fancy goods and draggists' materials; second floor by Enrich & Kuchner, dealers in fancy furs; third and fourth floors and garret by Silas Jones as a paper-box mannfactory. The fire originated in the premises of Mr. Jones, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the various rooms, the flames spread rapidly, and before they could be subdued the two upper floors were nearly destroyed. The loss of Mr. Jones is estimated at about \$5,000, and is said to becovered by insurance, but in what companies we did not learn. The stock of Mr. Gubandan was considerably damaged by water, but his loss cannot at present be estimated. He is insured for \$17,000, as follows: Citizens' Insurance Company, \$5,000. New York Fire and Marine, \$5,000; Greenwich, \$4,000, and the remainder in another company. The stock of Enrich & Kuckner was also damaged by water, but their loss or insurance is not yet known. As to the origin of the fire nothing has yet transpired, but the natter will be investigated by the Fire Marshal. The stock in the adjoining store was slightly damaged by water.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET—NARROW ESCAPES.

water.
FIRE IN PEARL STREET—NARROW ESCAPES.
On Friday night, as some persons were hoisting a cask of hiquor through the hoistway of the building No. 195 Pearl street the tacking suddenly gave way. No. 195 Pearl streef; the tacking suddenly gave way, in consequence of which the cask fell into the basement, which was occupied for bottling liquors and wines. The moment the cask touched the floor the head flew out, scattering the contents about the apartment. The inflammable material coming in contact with a red hot stove, the place was in a blaze in an instant. The clothing of a young man who was at work in the place became saturated with the liquor, which taking fire, he ran, screaming with pam and fright, into the street. Assistant Engineer Wenman of the Fire Department heppened to be passing at the time the young man emerged from the house, and taking off his overcoat, threw it about the sufferer, and thus extinguished the flames. The young fellow was badly burned about the face and hands, but his was badly burned about the face and hands, but his injuries are not serious. Mr. Weaman had his hands badly burned. The firemen were quickly on the ground, and prevented the fire from extending beyond the basement. FIRE IN JAMES STREET-ARSON.

ground, and prevented the fire from extending beyond the basement.

PIRE IN JAMES STREET—ARSON.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery and liquor store of John Mc Dade, No. 67 James street, and an alarm given. The firemen of the district were quickly on the ground and prevented the fire from extending beyond the stove. Upon an investigation of the place subsequently, it was apparent that the premises had been willfully fired, and some of the neighbors occupying a rear building at once accused Mc Dade of setting fire to his store. At the instance of the Fire Marshal, McDade was apprehended and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-House. Mr. Baker at once entered into a particular examination of the premises, and soon obtained facts enough to convince him that McDade was the guilty party. It sppears that on Thursday night last McDade came out of the store by a back-room door which led into the hall, leaving his brother Philip, a boy about seventeen years of age, and a man bamed James Coda in the back room, where they usually slept. The boy and Coda remained some time in the room conversing together, when the latter, wishing to get a drink before going to bed, went into the store. The boy accompanned him. The moment they opened the door they discovered a light in the store, and, to their surprise, found a small piece of candle lighted and stuck on the frame-work which supported a number of casks, the candle being placed between two of the largest casks. Immediately under the frame-work was a quantity of loose paper and matches, while over the candle was an old paint-pot so placed as to deaden the glare of this discovery the candle had nearly burned out and the wooden frame work had begun to char. He blew out the candle, but left everything else just as he had found it, and cautioned the boy to keep still relative to the discovery. Early on Friday morning the preparation for setting fire to the premises was exhibited to several persons without the knowledge of McDade. O

me no one having spoken or inited of the matter to McDade, he supposed that the candle went out of its own accord.

On Saturday night McDade closed his store earlier than was his custom, and saying something about thieves, directed Philip to barricade the street door with barrels. Philip was also sent into the back yard and told to close the shutters, which was never before done. When the boy went out McDade was behind the liquor counter. Philip did as directed, and resurned just as McDade had put out the gas in the store, and locked the door loading from the store to the bed-room, and was putting the key in the door communicating with the hall. Philip blew out the light in the bed-room, when McDade locked the door, and both left by the private entrance. It was now after 12 o'clock, and McDade and Philip walked to the corner of South street and James slip, where they parted company, McDade giving the boy money to cross the ferry, and bidding him go home. Philip says he went home as directed. About half an hour after they had left the store the fire was discovered, and from appearances, it originated in the very place where Coda discovered the preparation as above set forth. The firemen were early on the ground after the alaim was given, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames; not, however, before the premises were damaged to the amount of \$500. The brilding is increased for \$2,000 in the Rowery Legizance Comwere damaged to the amount of \$500. The building is insured for \$3,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire raged with considerable fury for some time, in consequence, as is appropriate to the consequence of the conse pany. The fire raged with considerable fury for some time, in consequence, as is supposed, from the liquor and inflammable material scattered about the floor. The upper part of the house was soon filled with smoke, and the families residing there were in great danger at one time of being suffocated. The cwner of the house, Mr. John Knowles, an aged parson occupying the second floor, was at the time sick in bed, and it was with considerable difficulty that he was got at the house.

and it was with considerable dimentity that he was got out of the house.

McDade, it appears, has of late done but little business, and was greatly embarrassed in his circumstances. He owed three months rent. There was but little stock in the store, and McDade held a policy of insurance for \$1,250 in the Excelsior Insurance

of insurance for \$1,250 in the Excessor Insurance Company.

The accused was yesterday morning taken before Justice Oeborn, who committed him to prison for examination. The boy Philip was arrested yesterday, and detained as a witness.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling house of Mr. Spindle, No. 252 West Forty-ninth street; but, being discovered at an early moment, it was soon extinguished.

was soon extinguished.

street; but, being discovered at an early moment, it was soon extinguished.

PIRES IN CHERRY STREET.

About 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the building No. 28 Cherry Street, occupied by J. Connelly as a match factory. Damage about \$10. Connelly is intured in a company in Saratoga. The fire was occasioned by children playing with matches.

PIRES IN MOORLIV.

About \$\frac{3}{2}\$ o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was caused by shavings in the basement of the house in President street, near Clinton, owned by the estate of Alfred Sage, and occupied by Mr. Stamper. The fire was caused by a little son of Mr. Stamper's playing with matches. The flames were extinguished by the family with but little damage.

A fire broke out in the house of Mrs. O'Brien, No. 23 Jay-st., on Friday night, in consequence of the up-etting of a fluid lamp. The window-curtains and carpet were somewhat burned, but no further damage esuited.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FATAL STAB BY A BROTHER .- A Coroner's investiration was concluded at Newark on Friday, which had been for a number of days in session over the death of a young man named George Broxton, who was stabbed in a drunken row, in which some three others were engaged, on the night of the 8th January. The jury, in their verdict, declared that the fatal stab was given by the hand of Edward Broxton, brother of was given by the hand of Edward Broxton, brother of deceased. The indications appear to be that Broxton did not intend to kill or even stab his brother, but being enraged with drink, in the excitement of a scuffle, struck at random in the dark, and the life of his brother was the unfortunate result. Geo. Broxton was a boatman, which business he had followed for a number of years. Edward Broxton comes from Cold Spring, L. I., where he was engaged in a brick-yard. He was fully committed to answer for the crime at the next term of the Essex Oyer and Terminer.

Suicipe.-A German named Louis Wetterhahn, committed suicide at Newark on Friday afternoon by taking poison. He was a baker by occupation. It is supposed that do mestic difficulties prompted the set.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-JIN. 21-Before Judge David Banks, &c., agt. J. F. Wells et al.—Plaintiff has leave to discontinue as to the defendant J. F. Walls, without costs, and without costs to either party on this motion.

Edward Bigelow et al. agt. John V. Onderdonk of al.—Motion for judgment on now and of the frivoismances of the navwer dealed with 67 costs.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Charles Devlin agt. D. D. Conover et al.—This was a metion for a stay of proceedings on the appeal pending in this matter. Judge Sutherland reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM -Jen. M -Full

George H. Bussing agt. John Thempson. - Order af-Special Term efficied with costs.

Jose M. Mora et al. agt. Dennis A. McCready et al.

Order reversed with costs.

Special Term.—Before Judge Plengerovy.

Martha Garner et al. agt. William Hannah.—Relief George Caseard agt. Elisha W. Hinman .- Order at

BROOKLYN CITY COURT-Before Judge CULVER.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Before Judge CULVER.

BEAVY VERDICT FOR DAMAGES.

James R. Van Pelt agt. Anson Blake.

This was an actual for damages against the defendant as owner of premise on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Union streets, in consequente of injuries mustained by plainist by the falling of an awning. The immediate cause of the accident was an unusual accumulation of snow during a strem which lated several days. The archivent occurred on the 17th of April, 1854. Plaintiff was an wapper boy, and at the time of the occurrence was pursuing his business at the corner under a wooden advantage. The pressure of snow caused the rafters to break, and the man fellou the boy, fracturing his thick and causing other archive in juries. The defense contended that Mr. Blake was not liable because the awning was properly constructed, and briddes, the premises were leaved immediately after construction to a tenant for five years, whose duty it was to clean of the snow, and the the public street. The trial issued several days, and on Saturlay the case was given to the Jury, who, after few hours' deabers into, brought in a verdict of \$7,000 in favor of plaintiff. Defendant gave notice of appeal.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jay, 23.—Before Justices
OSBORN and QUACKINSONS.

The whole number of cases on to-day's calendar was
62.—51 prison cases, 12 suspended cases and 20 bail cases.

Among the first prisoners arriaigned was Patrick
Devlin, charged with stealing, on the 21st of Jan, a copper pump
worth \$5 from Herman Historia at per No. 5, N.R. The accused was seen to the Penitsoniary for 3 mouths.

Richard Williams stole, on the 20th of Jan, a pair
f Boots worth \$1.75 from Michael Engishen. No. 304 Grand,
street. Accused was seen to drop the boots after he had stock
them. He was convicted and sent to the Penitsoniary for a
mouths.—

menths. John Flood, Jas. McKean, Charles Reynolds and Thos. Moran stole, on the 21st of January, a long of codice worth \$5, the property of Thomas Hope & \$6., on the composint as Redmond, No. 13? Chambers street. All of the a cased went together into the store, but Flood was found in possession of the codice. They were evidently, however, acting in concept. The whole party was sent to the Penitsentiary for six mouths each.

The whole party was sent to the Pentientiary for six months each.

Ann Crosby was convicted of assault and battery, on the 6th of January, on Leary Hughes, No. 300 Riving of street, and fined \$10.

Susan Town was caught in the act of stealing, on the Jist of January, a \$2 bank bill from Issae Rosenthal, No. 24 Met street, and was sent to the Pentientiary for 6 months.

Thos, Engan stole, on the 20th of January, a bushed backet of partiplets, worth \$5, from Francis Domnelly, No. 15 Chambers street. The accused was first seen to take the panishes, and they were afterward found in his possession. Sent the Pentientiary for 5 months.

The case of Jas. M. Rose, aline French, charged with false pretness, on the complant of Samuat A. King, we ordered to the General Sessions.

John Myers was caught in the pantry of Francis Thomas, No. 35 Finh street, on the 20th of January, in the set of stealing dishes, cooking utendle and hardware, worth \$10, and was sent to the Pentientiary for three months.

John Higginson and Wm. Kyan were convicted of malicious mischief, on the 19th of January, on the premises of Alfred Buckarson, No. 157 Tenth street. The first was sout to the Pentientiary for three months.

Jeanna Sweeney, arraigned for stealing, on the 20th of Outstee, two weeth blanks and a time steet, worth \$10.

the Penitentiary for two months, and the second (2 52) sent to the House of Reform.

Jeanna Sweeney, arraigned for stealing, on the 20th of October, two works blankets and a timer sheet, worth 440, from Thomas Ambrose, No. 7 Mulberry street, was acquitted.

With. McMenomy was convicted of stealing, on the 18th of Janotty, squantity of support, brass, powter and is alwerth 440, from William Kelly, No. 50 Sheriff street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

John McGowan was caught in the act of stealing, on the 21st of January, a pair of pants, worth 450, the property of Aron Joseph, on the compilain of Joz. Lisa, No. 12 Nessand street, and sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Catharine Higgins was seen to carry off with felonious intent, on the 20th of January, one wash-tish, worth 41, the property of Bridget Rose, on the compilain of Edden Cartain, No. 130, Mulberry street, and was sent to the Peniteuriary for 4 months.

The case of Francis Miller and Auche Schwizer,

charged with manufacturing "dead dog into sansages," a 21st of January, on the complaint of John McDosgei of Twenty-second Police Precinct, was ordered to the Ge Sections.

The case of January, and the semplaint of John McDougas of the Services.

James M. Norton, Francis Christopher, Thomas Farley, Thos. Uses and John Farrell were convicted of melticous nischlet, on the 15th of January, on the complaint of Calvin Francis chief, on the 15th of January, on the complaint of Calvin Francis (for Helpith Police Frechet. Sentence on the first and fourth was suspended, and the second, third and fifth were sent to the City Frieon for 20 days each.

The case of Edward McClusky, Michael Dairon and others, charged with assault and battery on John Musched, was settled.

Edward Dickhon and Louis Berry were convicted of stealing, on the 8th of January, bank bills from Jos. Maloney of Washington Plank Road Station. Sentence deferred till Tursday. The bills were the property of the Hudson River Rails road Company, and were taken from the railroad office.

The case of January McDonald, charged with assault and battery on Thomas Fichstook of No. 181 Hester street, ivea ordered to the Ceneral Sessions for forfeiture of ball.

Edmund McCasker was convicted of assault and battery, on the 2d of January, on George Bishop, and was found \$20.

Madame Lambert was convicted of assault and battery, on the 13th of January, on Lizzie Hanan, No. 13 Waite street, and was also fined \$20.

Madame Lambert was convicted of assault and battery, on the 13th of January, on Lizzie Hanan, No. 13 Waite street, and was also fined \$20. Which the Madame pald.

John Mennix, impleaded as John Manning, was conticted of sassault and battery on Sullivan Sweet, Jordenoin street, Brooklyn. Sentence deferred till Tue-day.

Some other cases were either discharged for absence of witnesses or pestponed, when the Court adjourned to 9 offices on Tue-day morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS JAN. 23. Before Julge

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS JAN. 23.—Before July RUSSILL.

THE LAST OF THE TERM—CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

After the opening of the Court this morning, Recorder Barnard and Mayor Tiemann sppeared on the bench beside the City Judge. Some of the principles of thaving been tried before the Recorder, were sentenced by him. His Honor, Mayor Tiemann, remained on the bonab with the Recorder and City Judge during the entire section, and seemed much interested in the business transacted. John Medix, born in Paris, France, convicted dur-

much interested in the business transacted.

John Medix, born in Paris, Prance, convicted during the Term of grand larceny, in puriodning a quantity of silt, was brought to the lar for sentence. He has already served one term in the Penitentiary and one in the State Prison. He was sentenced to the State Prison today for four years and nine months.

James Rourke, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days and fined \$45, and adjudged to stand committed, after the expiration of his imprisonment, till the fine be paid.

Lucy Wagner, German, convicted before Racordez Barnard of grand larceny, in picking the procket of another Gagman woman, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Hall and Henry Meyers, indicated for burglary in the first degree, had plead guilty to burglary in the second degree. Hall was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and nine months, and Meyers was entenced for four years and nine months, the City Judge made this discrimination in favor of the former, in consequence of his enfectived state of bealth. Each has already served a term in the State Prison.

John Spence, convicted of conspiring with Moli Hodges in stealing \$20 from Lawrence Reiley of this city, at a "panel-house" in Huden ettered, was sentenced to the State Prison.

Prison for four years and nine mouths.

Edward McCormick, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Edward McCormick, convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

David Hazel, colored, indicted for rape on Bridget Hays, having piead guilty before Recorder Barmad to an assault, was sentenced to the Penituntary for six months and fined \$2.

Hugh McMahon, Thos. Ada, John Snedden, Patrick Foley, Patrick Honeymen, John Cambisy, Patrick Greman, Patrick Goleman and Michael Cannon, Indicted for sessual and battery and rioting at a primary section held the 17th of November in the Twenty-second Ward, piead guilty before the Recorder to an assault only. All were arraigned to day for sentence. McMahon, Snedden, Cumisky, Greman, foleman and Cannon were sentenced to the City Prison for 25 days cock. Thes. Ada and Patrick Honeyman were fined \$15 each, the later at once paying his fine. Patrick Foley was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 26 days.

At this starge in the proceedings, J. B. Phillips, each, moved for the discharge from imprisonment of J. W. McAipina, alias Marmaduke Receves, indicted for false pretenses. The against the District-Attorney had not, throughout this time, prosecuted the indictment, and that the prisoner had now from long confinement become so reduced in health that further confinement would seriously imperil his life. The connect therefore moved six his immediate discharge.

The District Attorney poposed the motion, remarking, in substance, that it had been, thus far, positively impossible to bring our the case, but agreed in not called up next Term, the prisoner had now from long confinement become an reduced in health that further confinement was not called up next Term, the prisoner should be discharged.

The Court refused to grant the motion of Mr. Phillips, has remarked in concurrence with the District Attorney, it the courter of the contract of th

Out.

We were subsequently informed that 182 complaints have been hid before the Grand Jury for this Term, but 18 of which were thinking. They have presented, in all, 114 indictments.

There have been more sentences to the State Prison at this Term then ever before at any one Term, the highest sembler do any previous Term being but 33. The whole number of sentences to the State Prison for this Term have been 37, besided 10 others contenced to the Pentinutary, who, under the old law, would skep have gone to the State Prison.

The District Atterney finally announcing that he had no normal business, the Court was adjourned for the Term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 88 to 95,

90, 90.

SUPPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1290, 15, 271, 287, 1925, 1728, 288, 22, 23, 04, 25, 36, 48, 40, 105, 106, 108, 282, 109, 110.

BROOKLIN CITY COURT. — Equity Causes—Nos. 10, 18, 22, 25, 55, 64, 75, 77. Jury Causes—Nos. 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 15, 19, 30, 22, 24, 35, 27.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. — Nos. 46, 47, 9, 19, 37, 49, 59, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, and Restred complete to the court of the

down the registrations in